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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/366,678	08/04/1999	STEVEN MICHAEL BELLOVIN	2685/5239	3365

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KENYON & KENYON
1500 K STREET, N.W., SUITE 700
WASHINGTON, DC 20005

EXAMINER

TRAN, THIEN D

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2665

DATE MAILED: 11/27/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/366,678

Applicant(s)

BELLOVIN ET AL. *BD*

Examiner

Thien D Tran

Art Unit

2665

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 June 1999.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-46 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-46 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☒ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 4.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other:

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The lengthy specification has not been checked to the extent necessary to determine the presence of all possible minor errors. Applicant's cooperation is requested in correcting any errors of which applicant may become aware in the specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

3. Claims 1 and 2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification does not reasonably provide enablement for ***sending packets to the called party without the called party receiving the source/destination addresses indicate at least the group of a logical identify of the calling party and a geographic identify of the calling party***. The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to understand the invention commensurate in scope with these claims.
4. Claims 18, 26, 33 containing the terms "trusted network" and "untrusted network" which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in

the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. There is no perfection in any communication networks?

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) do not apply to the examination of this application as the application being examined was not (1) filed on or after November 29, 2000, or (2) voluntarily published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b). Therefore, this application is examined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

6. Claims 1-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being participated by Borella et al (U.S Patent No 6,353,614 B1).

Regarding claim 1, Borella discloses a method for connecting a call between a calling party and a called party, comprising:

translating a source address for a first plurality of packets associated with the call (col.2 lines 30-45, col.3 lines 30-60);

sending the first plurality of packets to the called party, source/destination addresses of the packets of individual devices 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 being translated into global network port addresses for routing, and that the global network port addresses is the combined network addresses 198.10.20.30, figure 7, without showing actual source or destination addresses of individual addresses such as 10.0.0.1 or 10.0.0.2, figure 1, (without the called party receiving the source address that indicates at least one from the group of a logical identity of the calling party and a geographical identity of the calling party). See col.7 lines 45-65.

Regarding claim 2, Borella discloses a method, further comprising:

translating a destination address for a second plurality of packets associated with the call (col.2 lines 30-45, col.3 lines 30-60);

sending the second plurality of packets associated with the call at the calling party from the called party, source/destination addresses of the packets of individual devices 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 being translated into global network port addresses for routing, and that the global network port addresses is the combined network addresses 198.10.20.30, figure 7, without showing actual source or destination addresses of individual addresses such as 10.0.0.1 or 10.0.0.2, figure 1, (without receiving the destination address indicating at least one from the group of a logical identity of the called party and a geographical identity of the called party).

Regarding claims 3, 23, 41, Borella discloses a method for connecting a call between a calling party and a called party, comprising:

translating a first source address into a first global address, the first source address being local to a first network and being associated with the calling party (col.8 lines 25-45);

translating a first destination address into a second global address (col.10 lines 45-65);

sending the first global address and the second global address from a first network edge device to a second network edge device, the first network edge device connecting the first network and a second network, the second network edge device connecting a third network to the second network, the third network being associated with the called party; translating the first global address into a second source address, the second source address being local to the third network (col.9 lines 30-65);

translating the second global address into a second destination address, the second destination address being local to the third network and being associated with the called party (col.10 lines 20-35)

Regarding claim 4, Borella discloses a method, wherein:

the first source address and the first destination address are translated at the first edge router for a plurality of packets associated with the call, and the first global address and the second global address are translated at the second edge router for the plurality of packets associated with the call. See col.11 lines 5-50.

Regarding claim 5, Borella discloses a method, wherein:

the first source addresses and the first destination address are translated at the first edge router connecting the first network and the second network the first global

address and the second global address are translated at the second edge router connecting the second network and the third network. See col.12 lines 25-45.

Regarding claims 6, 25, Borella discloses a method, wherein:

the first source address and the second source address are associated with an originating interface unit within the first network, and the first destination address and the second destination address are associated with a terminating interface unit within the third network. See col.14 lines 45-65.

Regarding claim 7, Borella discloses a method, wherein:

the first network and third network are untrusted networks, and the second network is a trusted network. See figure 1.

Regarding claim 8, Borella discloses a method of further comprising:

releasing the first global/address and the second global address after the call is completed; and

translating a third source address into the first global address, the third source address being local to the first network and being associated with a second calling party. See col.15 lines 5-65.

Regarding claims 9, 29, Borella discloses the method, wherein:

the second destination dress is translated into the second global address for a plurality of packets associated with the call and being sent from the called party to the calling party;

the second source address is translated into the first global address for the plurality of packets;

the first global address is translated into the first source address for the plurality of packets; and

the second global address is translated into the first destination address for the plurality of packets. See col.13 lines 5-55.

Regarding claims 10, 24, Borella discloses method, wherein:

the first source address the first destination address are translated at the first network edge device for a first plurality of packets associated with the call and being sent from the calling party to the called party,

the first global address and the second global address are translated at the second network edge device for the first plurality of packets associated with the call and being sent from the calling party to the called party. See col.11 lines 10-50.

Regarding claims 11, 28, Borella discloses a method comprising:

translating the second destination address into the second global address for a second plurality of packets associated with the call and being sent from the called party to the calling party;

translating the second source address into the first global address for the second plurality of packets;

translating the first global address into the first source address for the second plurality of packets; and

translating the second global address into the first destination address for the 10 second plurality of packets. See col.12 lines 10-45.

Regarding claim 12, Borella discloses a computer-readable medium having stored thereon instructions for privately connecting a call between a calling party and a called party, the instructions when executed by a processor cause the processor to:

send information associated with the call from the calling party to the called party without the called party receiving a source address that indicates at least one from the group of a logical identity of the calling party and a geographical identity of the calling party. See col.4 lines 15-35, col.9 lines 15-60.

Regarding claim 13, 42, Borella discloses a computer-readable medium of claim having stored thereon instructions that when executed by the processor further cause the processor to:

receive information associated with the call at the calling party from the called party without receiving a destination address indicating at least one from the group of a logical identity of the called party and a geographical identity of the called party. See col.4 lines 15-35.

Regarding claims 14, 30, 37, 38, 39, Borella discloses a computer-readable medium having stored thereon instructions that when executed by the processor further cause the processor to send of information associated with the call by the following:

translate a first source address into a first global address, the first source address being local to a first network and being associated with the calling party;

translate a first destination address into a second global address;

send the first global address and the second global address from a first network edge device to a second network edge device, the first network edge device connecting

the first network and a second network, the second network edge device connecting a third network to the second network, the third network being associated with the called party;

translate the first global address into a second source address, the second source address being local to the third network;

translate the second global address into a second destination address, the second destination address being local to the third network and being associated with the called party. See col.7 lines 40-65.

Regarding claims 15, 31, Borella discloses a computer-readable medium, wherein:

the first source address and the first destination address are translated at the first edge router for a plurality of packets associated with the call, and the first global address and the second global address are translated at the second edge router for the plurality of packets associated with the call. See col.8 lines 10-55.

Regarding claims 16, 43, 44, Borella discloses a computer-readable medium, wherein:

the first source address and the first destination-address are translated at the first edge router connecting the first network and the second network the first global address and the second global address are translated at the second edge router connecting the second network and the third network. See col.9 lines 10-60.

Regarding claims 17, 32, Borella discloses a computer-readable medium, wherein:

the first source address and the second source address are associated with an originating interface unit within the first network, and the first destination address and the second destination address are associated with a terminating interface unit within the third network. See col.10 lines col.5 lines 50.

Regarding claims 18, 26, 33, Borella discloses a computer-readable medium, wherein:

the first network and the third network are untrusted networks, and the second network is a trusted network. See col.5 lines 10-40.

Regarding claims 19, 27, 34, 40, Borella discloses a computer-readable medium having stored thereon instructions that when executed by the processor further cause the processor to:

release the first global address and the second global address after the call is completed; and

translate a third source address into the first global address, the third source address being local to the first network and being associated with a second calling party. See col.5 lines 25-60.

Regarding claims 20, 35, Borella discloses a computer-readable medium, wherein:

the second destination address is translated into the second global address for a plurality of packets associated with the call and being sent from the called party to the calling party;

the second source address is translated into the first global address for the plurality of packets;

the first global address is translated into the first source address for the plurality of packets; and the second global address is translated into the first destination address for the plurality of packets. See col.6 lines 40-65.

Regarding claims 21, 45, 46, Borella discloses computer-readable medium of claim 14, wherein:

the first source address and the first destination address are translated at the first network edge device for a first plurality of packets associated with the call and being sent from the calling party to the called party, the first global address and the second global address are translated at the second network edge device for the first plurality of packets associated with the call and being sent from the calling party to the called party. See col.7 lines 45-60.

Regarding claims 22, 36, Borella discloses a computer-readable medium having stored thereon instructions that when executed by the processor further cause the processor to:

translate the second destination address into the second global address for a second plurality of packets associated with the call and being sent from the called party to the calling party; translate the second source address into the first global address for the second plurality of packets;

translate the first global address into the first source address for the second plurality of packets; and translate the second global address into the first destination address for the second plurality of packets. See col.9 lines 30-65.

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

-Mwikalo et al (Patent No. 6,480,508 B1) discloses router-based domain name system proxy agent using address translation.

-Alkhatib (US Patent No. 6,119,171) discloses domain name routing.

-Srisuresh et al (US Patent No. 6,058,431) discloses system and method for network address translation as an external service in the access server of a service provider.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communication from the examiner should be directed to Thien Tran whose telephone number is (703) 308-4388. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:30AM to 5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Huy Vu, can be reached on (703) 308-6602. Any inquiry of a general nature of relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Application/Control Number: 09/366,678
Art Unit: 2665

Thien Tran

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alpus H. Hsu', written in a cursive style.

ALPUS H. HSU
PRIMARY EXAMINER